

# West Totally Rejects Soviet Bid To End Their Rights in Berlin

## Warn of Menace to Peace

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.**—The U.S. Britain and France today Russia yesterday it is jeopardizing world peace and endangering the lives of millions by its threats against the West.

The Western powers completely rejected the Soviet claim that the rights in Berlin can be unilaterally terminated by the signing of a separate peace treaty between Russia and East Germany. At the same time, they offered to try to work out a settlement of the unresolved problems of Germany.

Should the Soviets press the crisis, the U.S. note said the United States might be forced out of Soviet claims would have the gravest effect upon international peace and security and the lives of millions of people.

For this menace to world

Western rights in the city "could lead to highly dangerous developments, and would be totally devoid of legal effect."

The note accused the Soviet Government of threatening "to use force against the West. It allies if they do not voluntarily surrender their rights and vital positions."

**Menace to World Peace**

The Soviet Government must understand that such courses of action is not only unacceptable but also a very serious menace to world peace, for which it bears full responsibility before all mankind.

At another point the U.S. note declared:

**No Reason for Crisis**

Soviet attempts to change the status of the city were "certain to jeopardize peace in the very process in the name of which Soviet action is taken."

In proposing that Soviet

There is no reason for a crisis over Berlin. It is dangerous for the Soviet Union to allow the Soviet Union to attempt to invade the basic rights of others.

These Western powers said they were in "full agreement on their stand."

The U. S. put forward detailed proposals for the reunification of Germany and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the occupation of the problem, but the Soviet Government has steadily rejected these proposals.

The U. S. said that West Germany could not be reasonably accused of causing the crisis over Berlin.

The Federal Government had taken steps to prevent a crisis over Berlin. The Federal Government had taken steps to prevent a crisis over Berlin.

The proposed Soviet moves would lead to the political settlement which Russia proposed.

**No Soviet Property**  
 "As the Soviet Government

must be aware that the city of Berlin does not belong to the United States. It is a so-called German Democratic Republic," the British note said.

The American note declared: "The U.S. considers the exercise of its right together with the other Western allies, in order to maintain the freedom of over two million people in West Berlin, a purely political and moral obligation."

It said any move to end the blockade would be "regrettable."

He said the Soviet Government will rather aim, as do the U.S. Government, at the peaceful settlement of the crisis which a genuine and peaceful settlement of outstanding problems can be achieved.

"There is no danger of a crisis over Berlin," the U.S. note said in conclusion. If the Soviet Union is not satisfied with the Soviet Union is attempting to invade the basic right of the people of Berlin to live in peace. All the world will plainly see that the Soviet Union is attempting to invade the basic right of the people of Berlin to live in peace."

## Not Neutralist

nations within the frame-  
presentations the foundation of  
cannot be considered fully  
satisfactory.

He said that since the  
revolution of 1960 Turkey  
had received offers of econo-  
mic assistance from a num-  
ber of various countries, includ-  
ing the Soviet Union," which  
his government had turned  
down.

**4 DIE IN NEW YORK  
CITY PLANE CRASH**

NEW YORK (AP). — Mrs.  
Angela Middle Duke, Spanish-  
born beauty and wife of the  
State Department's Chief of  
Protocol, was killed yester-  
day when a light plane crash-

Western notes said last  
night the Western powers  
are "aiding and abetting  
the sinister forces which seek  
to start another war."

The broadcast, delivered  
in the German language, ac-  
cused the Soviet Union of  
France of opposing a peace  
settlement with Germany  
which would include "ner-  
vous realization of the status of  
West Berlin."

It added that "the Western  
powers are thus violating  
the most basic international  
principles which make it man-  
datory to conclude a peace  
treaty after a war."

(AP Reuter, UPI)

**Solar Flare Causes  
World Radio Blackout**

The plane went down between two houses in Queens

ed at about 4.30 p.m.




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**Eichmann Steps Out** of his room today, to point out Nazi-occupied Poland behind his bullet-proof box.

**Brief Venture**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

He popped out of his bullet-proof glass dock into the courtroom. He did so at the 100th session of the trial yesterday, when he was told by the Attorney General that the Government's argument that "the Court wishes you to identify the Reich annexed to the Reich during the war."

"Can you do this," Mr. Justice Landon said, pointing to a large wall map near the dock. "I can't be sure," Eichmann said. "May I take a step forward."

"Yes," Justice Landon said. Eichmann then left the dock and turned several steps toward the map. Taking a wooden pointer, he began identifying the various areas. When he had difficulty in finding Munich, he asked the witness to move to his side.

Eichmann handed him the pointer and the Attorney General indicated the town on the map.

When the men returned to the dock, where the two witnesses who normally sit behind him had been standing all the time. A third witness, who sits on the

received offers of economic assistance "from various countries, including the Soviet Union," which his government had turned down.

## 4 DIE IN NEW YORK CITY PLANE CRASH

NEW YORK (AP). — Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke, Spanish-born beauty and wife of the State Department's Chief of Protocol, was killed yesterday when a light plane crashed.

The plane went down between two houses in Queens

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# 'Fuehrer's Word Law'

By DORIS LANKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Fuehrer's word was law, Adolf Eichmann told the Jerusalem District Court yesterday when being cross-examined by the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, as to whether he had ever taken the trouble to find out if the orders he claimed to have received had any basis in law.

Mr. Hausner had asked Eichmann who had been responsible for passing the death sentences on persons found smuggling letters out of the Gestapo. Eichmann replied that the executions had been ordered by the Head of the Security Police (R.S.D.) in Prague, who must have got his authorization from the Secretary of State for Security in the Protectorate.

Q. Was there any law giving the Secretary of State for Security the right to empower a R.S.D. to sentence people to death?

A. I do not know. I only know that there was a law which gave the Secretary of State for Security the right to sentence people to death.

Q. Was there a law enabling the commandant of an extermination camp to exterminate human beings?

A. Such a law certainly did not exist. I do not know any more, as this was not my affair. I only knew that they were sent to the gas chambers at the time of the trial.

Q. Was there a law which allowed Globocnik to execute 20,000 Jews and then another 200,000, and then another 100,000, and another 200,000 in the Government-General?

A. In this you did have a hand. You at least dictated the post factum authorization for this, according to your own words.

A. I have already admitted that I was ordered to do so. As to the rest, I had no hand in it. That was arranged on a higher level.

Q. Was there a law which permitted you to carry out mass deportations from the Reich to the occupied territories?

A. I do not know. I did not work independently. I received my orders directly from my superiors and had to carry them out.

Q. Were you not at all interested to know whether this was legal or illegal according to the laws of the Reich?

A. When my orders came from the head of my office, who was in charge of the State Criminal Police and a Lieutenant-General, he was responsible for them. He probably knew the source of the orders. I did not give orders, and it was not my business to worry about them.

Q. Does that mean that it did not concern you whether the orders were lawful or unlawful?

A. The question did not arise. My orders were not at all unlawful.

Q. Did you never ask: Where is the legal framework? What is the basis for deporting millions of persons to the camps in the East?

A. I was not a jurist. I had to obey. I was only the way of a soldier.

Just before this exchange, Eichmann claimed that his Department IVB4 had dealt only with matters pertaining to Theresienstadt that were of vital importance to the interests of the Reich.

In reply to Mr. Hausner's question whether the alignment of the beds in Theresienstadt was a matter of vital importance to the Reich, he said that he presumed that when the ghetto was first established the problem of accommodation was extremely important, and that he had

## 'Orders' No Excuse For S.S. Killer

TRIER (Itim). — A former S.S. Obersturmfuehrer was sentenced to 30 months imprisonment by a jury here after he pleaded guilty to killing two concentration camp inmates on orders from the camp commandant, the West German news agency DPA reports.

The man, Hans Kriecher, 38, was convicted of killing a seriously wounded Russian prisoner of war and a Polish inmate who had tuberculosis. The jury held that he should have refused to carry out the orders of the commandant of the Hunsbuehl camp near here, S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer Paul Fronberg, notwithstanding the latter's threats to reassign him to the front or otherwise to punish him.

In passing sentence, the court took into consideration his guilty plea and his "unimpeachable behaviour" since 1944. He will serve only 32 months, the court having deducted the 18 months he was held by the Allies after the war ended and the seven months he was in detention since his recent arrest.

The prosecution had requested a five-year sentence.

looked into it at the request of the Council of Elders on one of his supervisory visits to Theresienstadt.

Turning to the proposals for dealing with the offspring of mixed marriages, Mr. Hausner got Eichmann to agree that Reichsleiter of the Deputy Fuehrer's office, was in favour of taking the most rigorous measures. His own view, Eichmann said, had been that the logical approach was to let time take its course. The Nuremberg Laws and time, he had thought.

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## Angry at Envoy Who Let Jews Flee

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Adolf Eichmann nursed a grudge until 1960 against Karl Werner Best, Minister to Denmark during the German occupation, for allowing the Jews of that country to escape.

In reply to a series of questions by the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, yesterday afternoon, Eichmann tried to explain, however, that he had been angry at Best not for allowing the Jews to escape, but for blaming the Gestapo for this "failure."

After explaining that he had been sent to Denmark to talk to Best "about the difficulties of the German situation," Eichmann said he had been angry when Mr. Hausner asked:

"You flew into a rage at Best because the plans to deport the Jews fell through?"

Eichmann said he had been angry because he had been told that Best should have gone to the Foreign Ministry — "Yes or No."

Q. But you told Bureau 06 during your interrogation: "Then I said to myself, 'See now the Jew fell through!'"

Eichmann said he was taking steps against his superiors, and was astounded at how persons — "I don't know who" — had taken his words so seriously.

Q. And this was his private opinion had nothing to do with his mission.

Q. And you held the same opinion of Best when you spoke to Bureau 06?

A. But I was not angry at Best, merely stated a fact.

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# Eichmann Reveals Tricky Memory

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Adolf Eichmann told the Jerusalem District Court yesterday morning that he "thought of every possible impossibility" during his interrogation by Bureau 06 to explain his actions; the transcript of the interrogation will prove this.

Greeted by a storm of laughter, followed by Justice Landau's call for order, Eichmann went on to try to make himself clear. He said:

"I didn't grasp what I was saying when I talked about such possible impossibility. If a thing is impossible, a person can talk about it being possible."

Eichmann made this statement during his cross-examination by the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, on the participation of Kurt Nowak, Eichmann's transportation officer, in a meeting called in September, 1942 in Berlin to discuss the deportation of Jews within the Government-General of Poland.

During his interrogation by Bureau 06, Eichmann had said that it was technically possible that Nowak had attended. This was the first admission from Eichmann that he or his Department IVB4 had been involved in these deportations within the boundaries of the Government-General. The deportees were sent to the Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka death camps.

Mr. Hausner opened by asking Eichmann whether he knew what Operation Reinhard was.

A. It was named after Reinhard Heydrich.

Q. And its purpose?

A. I learned this from reading documents. It liquidated Polish Jewry and confiscated their property.

Q. Do you mean to tell us that you read books and documents to learn about an operation which took place in 1942-43 and which was a memorial for your beloved home?

A. I had no interest in this direction at the time. I was busy with other affairs.

Mr. Hausner then questioned Eichmann closely about why he had said that it was possible that Nowak had attended the meeting dealing with the deportation of Jews within the Government-General, and Eichmann gave his "possible impossibility" answer.

Q. After Heydrich's death, who would represent the Reich Security Head Office at such a meeting if not Department IVB4?

A. Himmler headed the R.S.H.A. at this time (before the appointment of Kaltenbrunner).

Q. So, Himmler himself went?

A. No, not personally.

Q. Then who did go? Who was the Referent who was responsible after 1939 for drawing up timetables? Was it not you?

A. The facts are plain:

Q. They all used excuses to get out of it, but the police had to obey their orders and to take steps. The police had to take orders even from Ribbentrop, and then they all blamed the police. The Foreign Ministry told us to do something, and we did it, and then the Foreign Ministry blamed us for doing it. This was very exasperating. They started to blame me, and then they blamed the police.

Mr. Hausner then questioned Eichmann about his statement to the court that he had "used his" power of decision, especially when Mueller was away and Schellenberg replaced him.

Mr. Hausner read an excerpt from the *Sachsen* document which said: "I know that one day I came to Schellenberg. He took a decision, and I said to myself, 'Mueller would never decide in this manner. He would do as he ordered, but waited for Mueller to return so he could take a decision.' Is this correct?"

Eichmann said: "Yes, that is correct."

Q. But it is possible? It could be possible; it could be impossible.

Justice Landau: The question is: Did you or did you not say this?

A. I think not. It is very strange to me, and I can't identify the passage. I only remember the fact that I came to Schellenberg about signing a document on stopping emigration from the occupied areas.

Judge Halevi: And what did he decide?

A. He did not decide, for Mueller had already taken a decision. Schellenberg merely signed it.

Eichmann noted that as far as he knew, Schellenberg had only replaced Mueller for two days during this period. He replaced him several times during the period. He came to Berlin, but Eichmann had not consulted him at this time.

Mr. Hausner: Perhaps the testimony of your defense witness, Prof. Franz Six, will refresh your memory. He wrote: "If I wanted to get an unusual favour for the good of the Jews, I would not go to Eichmann, for he was an outstanding representative of the opposition. I would go first to the Foreign Ministry, Schellenberg. Exceptions could be worked out with Schellenberg."

A. There was no reason for Six to come to me. I did not take decisions. And anyway, this is a strange statement from a man who was so outspoken (against the Jews) in 1934 and who today picks on a little Referent.

Q. You told Six that you would decide by yourself, and then have him approve your decision when he returned.

Eichmann: Mueller was nearly always present, and when he wasn't he had a replacement.

Eichmann went on to reject the *Sachsen* document as a hedge-podge of fantasy and truth.

Mr. Hausner mopped up many little episodes with questions which he almost invariably parried with: "What business was it of yours?"

Eichmann was invariably replied with:

"I was ordered to do this... We were told to invent... The department was working under orders."

"ISRAEL SPY GETS 5 YEARS IN JORDAN"

The Jordan Security Court has jailed for five years a man, Mohammed Abdul Aziz, said to have spied for Israel.

"Jihad" reported.

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## Prisoner Thought of Every Possible Impossibility

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